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INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The mine field in the Puck Bay, indicated with an "H" on Attachment I (Map "A"), consists of four mined areas.* The two channels between these fields are unusually wide, since they are between five and six hundred meters. The reason for the width of the channels cannot be explained, but it is known that they have been used in practice landing operations on Hel Peninsula. On occasion, when landing operations are practiced, the minefields are marked with buoys and ships are warned against entering the area. During such practice operations, merchant ships were not permitted within six sea miles of the Hel lighthouse.
2. The Puck Bay mine field indicated by the letter "O" on Attachment I consists of three mined areas.* These areas guard the entrance to Gdynia harbor and the naval harbor of Oksywie. In addition, they are important in the defenses of the entire Polish coastline up to Babie Doly. Channels through these fields are very small, being not over eighty meters wide.
3. The mine field near Nowy Port which is indicated with an "N" on Attachment I, consists of four mined areas, the fourth of which is not yet finished although most of it is indicated on the attached map.* These mined areas guard the entrance to Nowy Port and also aid in the defenses of Gdansk. Two of the lanes through the field can be mined in case of necessity. These paths are all less than one hundred meters wide.
4. The mine field in the Bay of Danzig at the mouth of the Vistula, marked with a "G" on Attachment II (Map "B"), consists of one mined area.* The mined area is laid out in the following manner:

East-West - $18^{\circ} 58'$ to $19^{\circ} 13'$
North-South - $54^{\circ} 27' - 54^{\circ} 00'$

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5. The Polish Navy still uses German, French and English mines dating from before the war, but these old models are being replaced by Soviet mines. There are considerable stocks of Soviet mines in Poland, with the largest depot being located at Swinemunde. Two types of mines are in use. There is a floating contact type mine which is equipped with an explosive mine and with an anchor holding the mine in position. When floating on the water this mine is partially visible; it will also show up on a ship's radar. Such mines are kept on Dozorowce type trawlers. 50X1-HUM
6. The second type of mine is an acoustic mine which consists of the mine proper and an anchor forming the base of the mine in the water. This mine works on a time clock arrangement which can be so set that the mine is released from the anchor a certain length of time after the apparatus has been tripped by the sound of a passing ship. Submarines are now also equipped with mines of this type.** The Poles have some magnetic mines in stock, [redacted] no type of Polish naval vessel is equipped with magnetic mines. All mines and torpedoes are shipped to Poland from the Soviet Union in small vessels. Cargo is usually unloaded at Oksywie.*** 50X1-HUM
7. [redacted] in case of war it is planned that trawlers will pick up buoys from various coastal depots and set them out at previously determined locations off the Polish coast. Various types of buoys will be employed and they will indicate the type of mine which should be placed in the area in question. Such buoys will be used only at the borders of mine areas; [redacted] mine field will have only four buoys outlining its perimeter. 50X1-HUM
8. There are two types of torpedoes. The first and most usual torpedo has a warhead which is painted red, and is used on torpedo boats. The second type has a warhead which is painted yellow, and is thought to be considerably more powerful. Submarines are equipped with torpedoes of this latter type.
9. A coastal defense battery of four Soviet 150 mm. guns, which are so placed that they cover the lanes between the mined areas, is located on Hel Peninsula. These guns are mounted on well concealed cement bases, and near them are cement buildings for the use of the personnel, for storage of all types of materials, and for housing a hospital unit. The entire area is new, and defenses which were constructed in this region prior to 1939 have been permitted to fall into disrepair; they will, in fact, soon be completely removed. Behind the battery is located Poland's largest range finder (dalmierz). This range finder has a diameter of 35 centimeters and is 11 meters long. It is placed on a wooden base which is about five meters high. About fifty meters north of this range finder is located a battery of four 80 mm. guns. These guns are also Soviet models and are fired electrically.
10. On the coast between the minefields "O" and "N" is an elevated area known as "Redlowski Cypel". Here there is also located a battery of four coastal defense guns which resemble the guns on Hel Peninsula and are very well camouflaged. They are placed on cement bases and have considerable underground development around them for the use of the personnel or for storage. The entire area is strongly guarded. In this region there are also newly constructed homes for personnel who man the guns, and there are athletic and practice fields for military personnel.

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11. West of Kolobrzeg in the area which is indicated with a "D" on Attachment II is the region in which the hydrographic vessel, HG-11, made very extensive soundings in the summer of 1951; all findings were recorded on sea charts.**** Underwater barriers are also to be constructed in the area. Between Kolobrzeg and this section of the coast there are various types of coastal defenses, most of which are underground. There are cement emplacements for coastal artillery, magazines for munitions, mines, torpedoes and gasoline, and camps. Eight coastal artillery guns which were used by students at the Coastal Artillery School during summer practice in July 1951 are also located in the area. The region is likewise used by the Poles for practice landing operation.

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12. The Polish Navy has "sovereign" rights along the Polish coast only so far west as Dziwnow (Dievenov). The Soviet Navy is in control from Dziwnow to the border between the Soviet and British Zones in Germany, and along the entire area near Wolin Island and part of the island of Usedom. The Soviet Navy, too, is making measurements and sounding in its area of the coast, [redacted] The Soviet Navy uses former American ships in this work, employing vessels of the same type as the Polish Navy's DELFIN class.

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13. Polish Navy coastal surveys are made in the following manner: first a polygon is constructed and measurements are made from a certain angle and distance from a selected point on the shoreline. Such polygons are located every three or four hundred meters along the coast in the region which is being measured off, enabling the navy to make measurements along the shore and on the bottom to a depth of up to twelve meters. There are theodolites on the polygons. Such polygons have been constructed in an area about six kilometers wide in the neighborhood of Kolobrzeg. West of Kolobrzeg there is a break in the system in the region of the mouth of the Rega River, but the chain begins once more along the Kamper See. From the Kamper See, a second chain of polygons extends in a westwardly direction for 2.8 kilometers. No other polygon chains have been built along the Polish coastline.

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14. Although there is an aviation section in the Polish Navy, [redacted] there are no amphibious planes currently in use in the navy. During the last year the terms "Naval Airforce" (Lotnictwo Morskie) and air force torpedoes (Torpedy Lotnictwa Morskiego) have been used fairly often in the Polish Navy, and [redacted] there is a storage depot for air torpedoes located between Kisywie and Babie Doly.

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* [redacted] Comment: Letters which are used to indicate minefield described in this report are not part of any code and probably have nothing to do with a mobilization plan. [redacted] these letters are currently used by naval personnel in referring to the fields.

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** [redacted] Comment: See Attachment III for the sketches of these two types of mines.

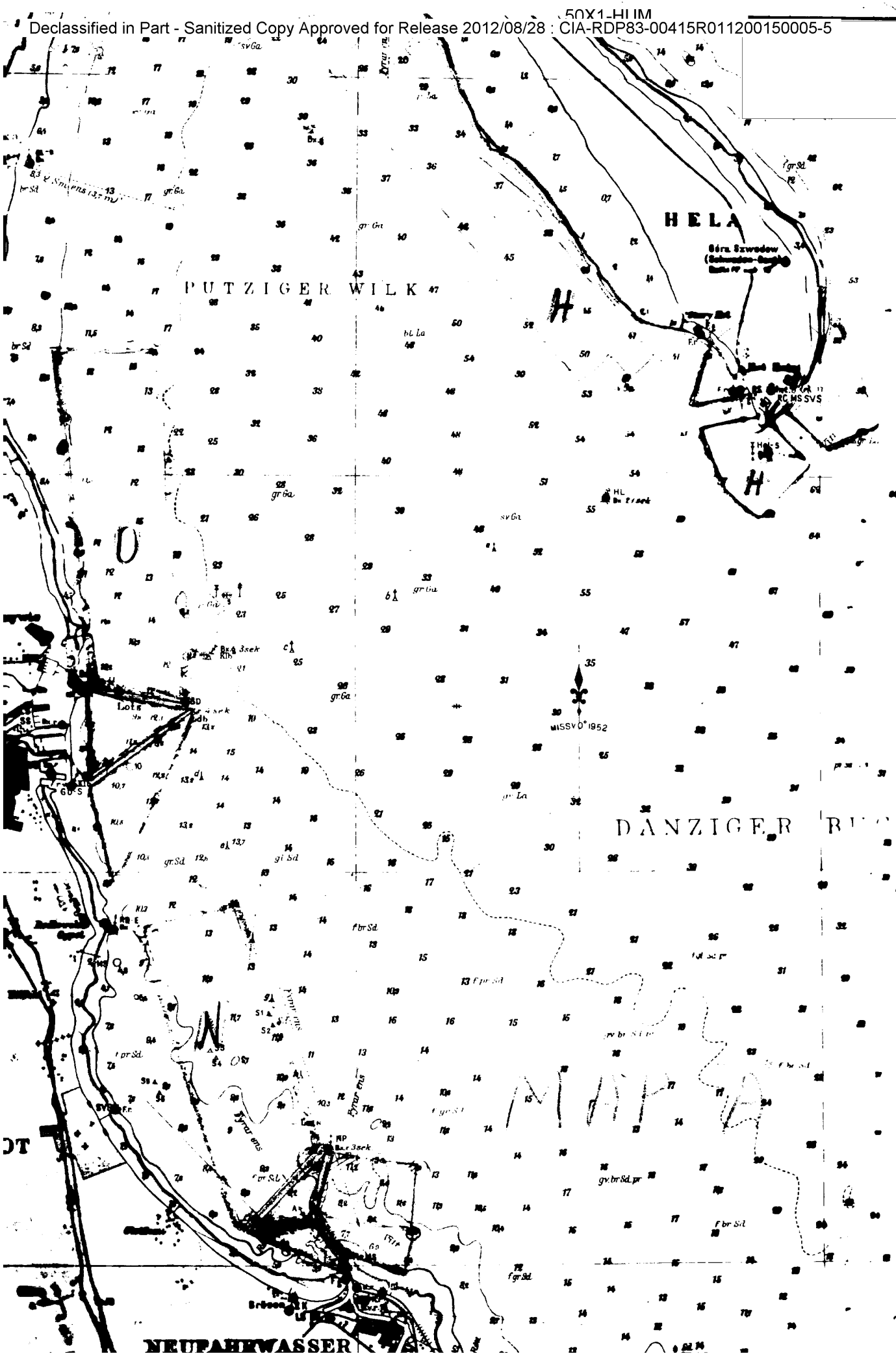
*** [redacted] Comment: [redacted] a factory for production of mines and torpedoes has been set up someplace in West Silesia during the past year. There is no information about the exact location of the factory.

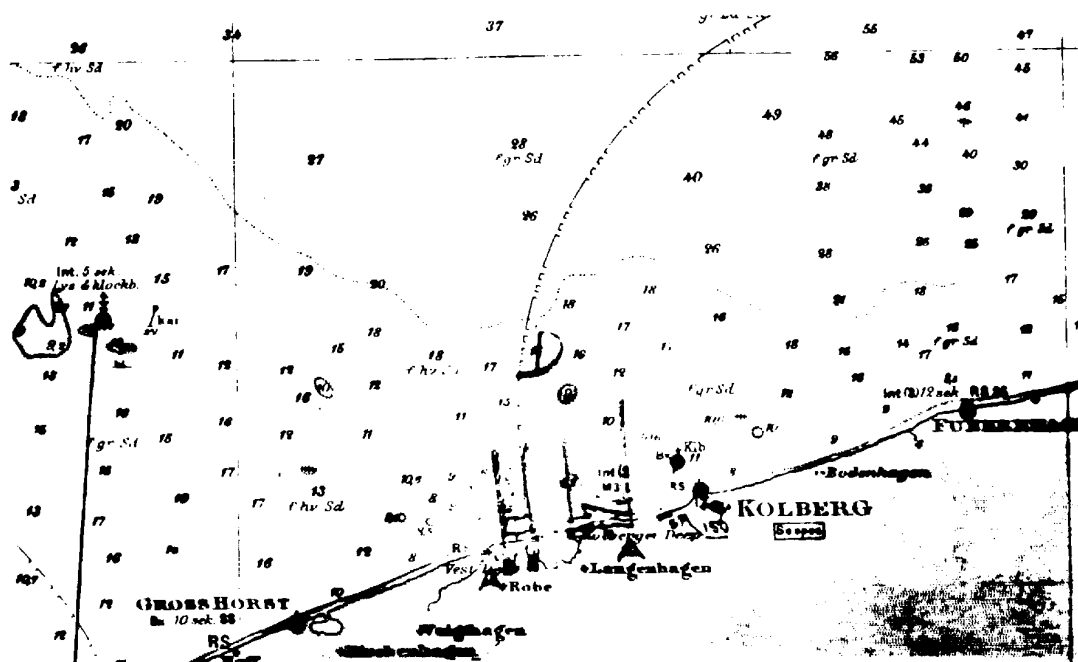
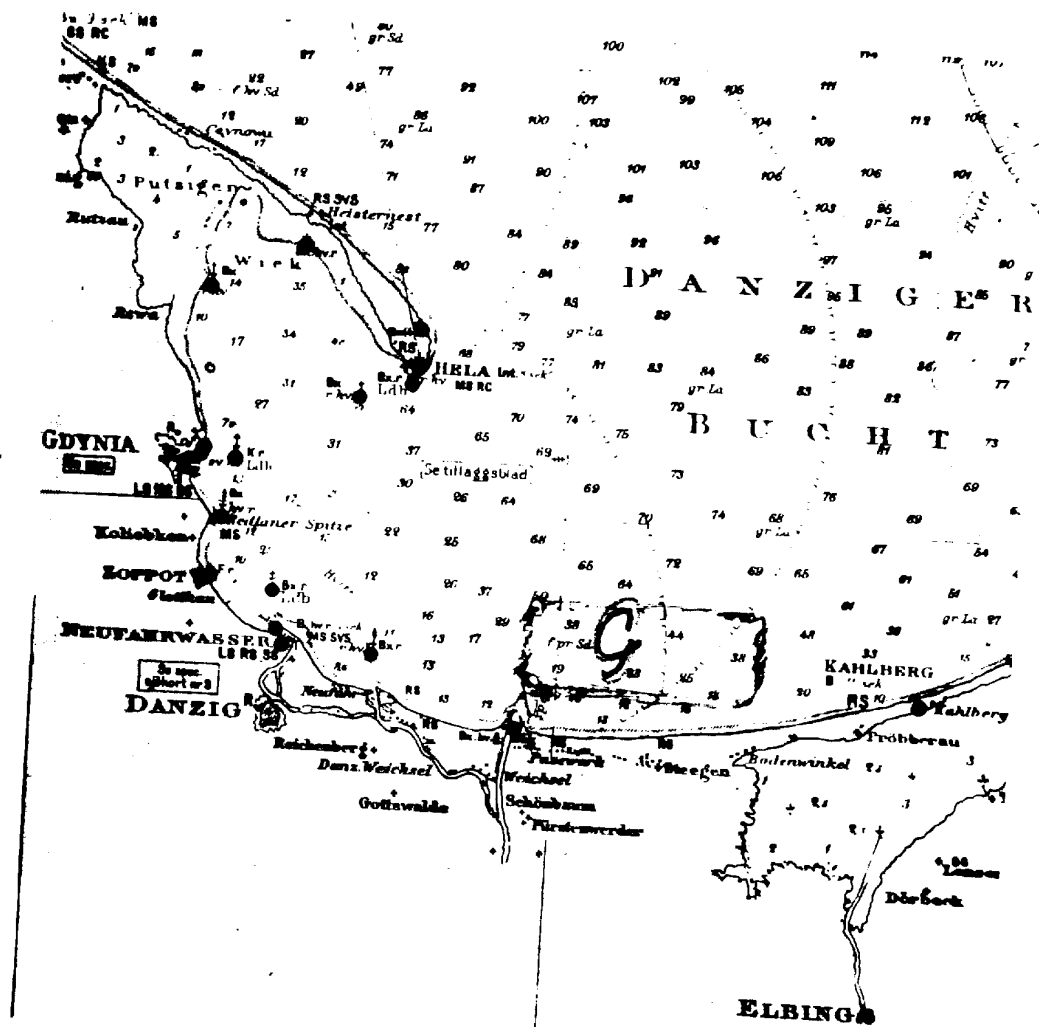
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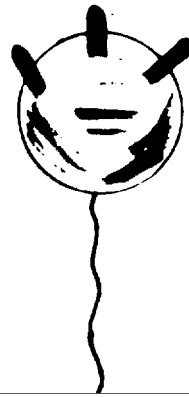
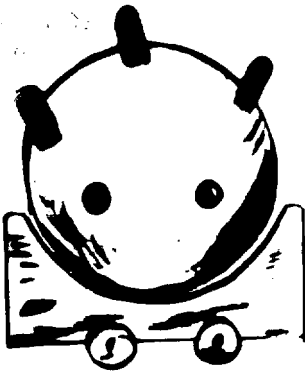
**** [redacted] Comment: This area is called the "landing area"; it is not thought that this area is especially suited for landing operations, but soundings have not yet been made in other coastal areas and [redacted] no other regions which would be equally suitable.

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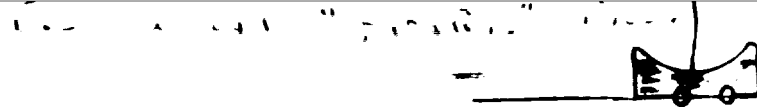
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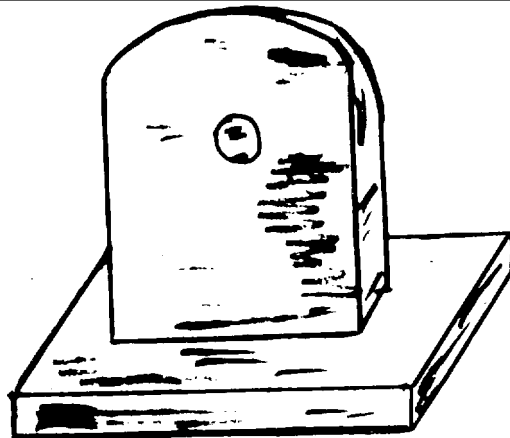




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The acoustic mine, as seen on shipboard.



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